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MONDAY, June 6, 1774.

## BOSTON, June 6.

THE Corporation of Harvard College, consider ing the present dark Aspect of publick Affairs, have voted that there shall be no Commencement this Year.

We hear that an Address hath been industriously circulated among the honest Yeomen of Milton: But they were so thoroughly acquainted with Mr. Hutchinson, that the Matter went on *slowly indeed*. For after many Days trial, only three could be deluded to Sign it, viz. The worshipful Justices Murray and Miller, and Capt. Davenport.

Thomas Hutchinson, Esq; sailed Wednesday Morning with Capt. Callahan for London. *Jonah laid three days in the Whale's Belly, on his Passage to Nineveh, that great City.*

Business was finished at the Custom-House at 12 o' Clock Wednesday noon, and this Harbour is now Shut against all Vessels bound hither, and on the 15th instant none will be allowed to depart hence. *Be it forever remembered, to thy great grief and shame, O Britain!*

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*Thursday last Captain Williamson arrived at Marblehead, in 36 Days from Bristol; by whom we have London Papers to the 26th of April, from which we have extracted the following interesting Advices, viz.*

## CORK, *April* 11.

WE are informed, that the four regiments that are going to America, are ordered to be encamped at Boston.

## LONDON,

*April* 14. There is a report that parliament will not be prorogued this year, but be kept sitting during the summer by adjournment, from an apprehension that the affairs of Europe, or America, or both, may require their sudden interposition and assistance.

Governor Hutchinson, we hear, has already been acquainted that he must prepare himself for a parliamentary inquiry as soon as he arrives in this kingdom.

*April* 18. Monday last a commission, during pleasure, passed the Great Seal, "Granting unto Thomas Gage, Esq; Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's forces, Governor of the Massachusetts-Bay, full Power and authority, where he shall see cause, or shall judge any offender or offenders to be fit objects of his Majesty's mercy, to pardon and remit all treasons, petit-treasons, murders, felonies, crimes, contempts, and misdemeanors whatsoever, done or committed; and all fines, forfeitures, or penalties whatsoever, incurred or imposed."

We are assured that the arrest of General Gage, last Friday, at the suit of Major Robert Rogers, was for a trespass, damages, and false imprisonment of the Major, by the contrivance of the General when he was Commandant of Michilimackinac, in North America, in the month of December 1767, where he was loaded with irons, and confined in a cold room all the winter, and was dragged in irons for near 1200 miles the next summer to Montreal, where he was honorably acquitted by a General Court Martial of every charge brought against him by General Gage.

*Proceedings in the House of Commons,*

The order of the day for taking into consideration his Majesty's message, and the American papers were then read; after which the Clerks read several extracts of letters from Boston, which took up a considerable time.

As soon as the papers were read, the House resolved into a Committee, and Lord North made the following motion:—"That the Chairman be directed to move the House, that leave be given to bring in a bill for the impartial administration of justice, in the cases of persons questioned for any acts done by them in the execution of the law, or for the suppression of riots and tumults, in the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England."

This motion occasioned a very warm and well-supported debate, which continued 'till within a few minutes of nine o'clock, when the question being put, it was agreed to without a division, and a bill ordered to be brought in accordingly.

Previous to the motion being delivered to the chairman, Lord North explained the intentions of the bill, traced its several outlines, and obviated many of the probable objections that might be made to it; said, in particular, that he proposed that offenders should be removed for trial to the other Colonies, or, if government thought that justice could not be had there, that in that case they should be brought to Great-Britain, the expence to be defrayed by the public. He informed the committee, that it was intended to send four regiments of foot to Boston; that General Gage was to be invested with the civil and military command of the province; and, in conformity to this arrangement, Governor Hutchinson has already taken his passage for Europe.

Yesterday the Panther of 60 guns, and Aldborough frigate, hoist their sails, and will go to Spithead in a few days: They are both of the Newfoundland station.

*April* 19. His Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Frederick North, commonly called Lord North, to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Somerset, he this day took the oaths appointed to be taken thereupon, instead of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy.

*April* 23. It is said, the reason of sending so many forces from hence, and from Ireland, to Boston, is because it is thought improper to draw the force from other parts of America, as was at first intended.

The Quakers are at length roused in defence of their rights in the colonies, and have prepared a most spirited petition to the Throne, which they mean to present at St. James's in full procession. They have also, in case of the failure of this Petition, subscribed a very large sum, which they mean to present to a certain great and amiable commoner to bear his expences to America, that they may reap the benefit of his advice for their future conduct.

Two vessels which sailed this week out of the river, one for Philadelphia, and the other for Boston, are full of passengers, tradesmen, and their families, who have been out of employ for some time.

*House of Commons, April* 21.

The House sat for near half an hour without any business before them, when Lord North came, and presented to the Speaker several extracts of letters, &c. and the third Boston bill, "for the impartial administration of justice in the cases of persons questioned "for any acts done by them in the execution of the "law, or for the suppression of riots and tumults, in "the province of Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England."

The Bill was read a first time; upon which Mr. Sawbridge arose, saying, "Sir, I am astonished at the noble Lord's proceeding, in bringing in a bill of the utmost consequence, at a time when there is so thin a House. [There was only forty-one Members] It is an improper time; it is taking us by surprize; it is cowardly. But, Sir, I should think myself highly unworthy a seat in this Assembly, was I to suffer so pernicious a bill to pass in any stage, without giving my hearty negative to it. I will oppose it every time I have an opportunity, although I do not imagine I shall be much attended to. This is a bill, Sir, of such a ridiculous and cruel nature, that I am really astonished how any person could think of making it. Does the noble Lord think that a man who chances to see a person murdered in America, will come over here as an evidence against the aggressor? Does the noble Lord think, that any American would hazard a trial here, or that he should expect to have justice done him, if he was to come over? Then, Sir, a person would be brought over here to be tried, and you would have evidences only on one side; but I imagine if those evidences should not be sufficient, evidence here, who never saw the transaction, would be procured, and the criminal acquitted. I plainly foresee the dangerous consequences of this bill (IT IS MEANT TO ENSLAVE AMERICA), and the same Minister who means to enslave them, would if he had it in his power, enslave England; it is his aim, and what he wishes to do; but I sincerely hope the Americans will not admit of the execution of these destructive bills, but nobly refuse them; if they do not, they are the most abject slaves that ever the earth produced, and nothing that the Minister can do, is base enough for them.

*Lord North.*—Sir, I think myself called upon to vindicate my conduct for bringing in the bill at so thin a house. Sir, Was I to know there would be but few Members attend? I did as I promised I would do, which was to bring in a bill as soon as it was ready; it was but just finished when I brought it, and I little expected to have any debate upon it in this stage: I thought Sir, the debate would be upon the second reading; it usually is so; and I sincerely hope, when this bill is read a second time, that we shall have a very full House, and let every gentleman give his opinion upon it. I wish to have it thoroughly discussed, and if it should be found to be a bad bill, in God's name throw it out; but if found otherwise, you cannot be too unanimous in assenting to it; the more unanimity there is, the stronger effect it will have. As to its being meant to enslave America, I deny it, I have no such intention; it is an unpleasant, but necessary step to bring them to a sense of their duty; that assertion has much the same truth in it as what has been before said, that the Americans had seen their error, and were willing to satisfy the India Company. Sir, there is a ship arrived, I think her name is the Fortune, Captain Gorham; she arrived in Boston harbour the latter end of February, or beginning of March 1774, I cannot say which; she was loaded with tea; the inhabitants came immediately and unloaded her, and emptied the contents of her cargo into the sea. Is this Sir, seeing their error? Is this Sir reforming? Is this making restitution to the India company? Surely no gentleman will, after this, urge any in their defence. The honorable gentleman has said this bill is a pernicious one; I trust, when gentlemen come to consider it, they will see it is quite otherwise.

*Sir Thomas Frankland* arose only to acquaint the House, that he, yesterday afternoon, after the House broke up, was shewn a letter which a friend of his received from Boston, dated March 1774, which mentioned the tea being destroyed, which was the cargo of Captain Gorham, as the noble Lord had mentioned.

*Mr. Fyng.*—Sir, I cannot help rising to oppose this bill. I agree with my worthy friend, that it is a most pernicious bill, and I fear made with no good intention. I really am surprised at the noble Lord, who said, his wish was to make their laws in America as near as possible to our own. Is this bill any thing like it? No, it is quite the reverse; dragging people from one country to another to give evidence, is such a proposition I never heard before, nor could have thought of; but, Sir, every person must know, and will allow, that the noble Lord finds his other two bills are so defective and dangerous, that no person will venture to put them into execution; he is therefore obliged to have recourse to a third, to indemnify such persons as shall be concerned in executing his destructive project. I shall oppose this bill every time I have an opportunity, and I trust every lover of his country will do the same.

He further said, that whatever professions of candor were thrown out, he should trust to them with great caution; that for his part these attacks made abroad, seemed to be intended to prepare mens minds for measures of a similar nature to be enforced at home; and that the conduct and complexion of public measures in general wore the appearance of a systematic design of enslaving the people, as well in Great-Britain as the colonies.

*Lord Beauchamp.*—I really am surprised, Sir, to hear an honorable gentleman say, that every person must know that the two former bills are defective. Sir, I will venture to say the fact is otherwise; every person must allow they are necessary for the preservation of peace, and restoring the Americans to a sense of their duty. Does the hon. gentleman think the soldiery at Boston will act without they are indemnified? No; they could not. No person would execute the laws half so well, was this bill not to pass. I think it a necessary bill; it will make their trials by Juries like ours, which are so much approved of: and I shall give my hearty affirmative to it.

*Mr. Sawbridge.*—Sir, I rise to explain to the noble Lord why I think it a pernicious bill. I am certain, that however willing I might be to bring an offender to justice, was I to see murder committed in London, my love of justice might induce me to go to any part of the country to appear as an evidence; but I assure the noble Lord I would not go over to America on any account, not for any mandate he could issue; and I believe that noble Lord will allow that not any sum would induce him to go over now; therefore we have the same right to imagine that people in America will not come over here. I make no doubt but government will take care to bring over evidence in support of their side, but they will not trouble themselves with evidence on the contrary; therefore all your trials will be *ex parte*, and nothing but a mockery of justice. I do not mention this as an advocate America, but as an Englishman.

The question was then put that this bill be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. Sawbridge desired to know of the noble Lord if he had any objections to having it printed.

Lord North answered, No.

Mr. Sawbridge then said, Monday would be too soon for the second reading, there would not be time to print it by that day.

The question was again put, and carried without a division.

*House of Commons, April* 22.

Orders were given to clear the gallery, and to enforce them the more expeditiously the Serjeant at Arms attended himself. At four o'clock the order for the second reading of the bill for regulating the government of Massachusetts-Bay came on, which produced a warm debate that continued till almost seven o'clock; and a motion being made for committing the said bill, it passed in the affirmative without a division. The principal speakers were Mr. Welbore Ellis, Sir George Saville, Lord North, Gen. Conway, Mr. Jenkinson, Gov. Johnstone, Mr. Harris, Sir George Young, Mr. Ward, Gov Pownal, Mr. Rigby, Mr. C. Fox, and Sir G. Elliot.

*April* 26. It is said —— —— is so far flattered and satisfied, the measures begun and to be pursued with America, will produce perfect tranquility there, that Parliament, it is now given out, will rise on the 3d June.

The duty on Tea, it is said, will be repealed.

A gentleman lately observed, that the Bostonians had purchased a *temporary* relief from taxation, at the expence of their liberty.

We are assured from a gentleman's own mouth, who heard Lord Chatham declare since he came to town, that so far from altering his sentiments as to America, he is more than ever confirmed in the system he has so often held in public, relative to that country.

Lord Chatham's ideas are, that as the people of America are not represented here, there is no foundation to tax them; but that from necessity, we must regulate and direct the system of commerce.—*The people of America think so too.*

DUBLIN, *April* 19. We learn from Belfast, that no less than three ships sailed from thence last week with emigrants for America; in one of which there were near 500 passengers. Nothing but a speedy revival to the linnen trade can save this country, for without money and people it will be exhausted.

◊ See Index, under Acts, to find it. ◊ see Tea destroyed, in Index under Tea

◊ See Tea Act, page 719. Vol. I.

(a) The True bill which was passed into an Act is in page 532

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*A* BILL *for the impartial Administration of Justice in the Cases of Persons questioned for any Acts done by them in the Execution of the Law, or for the Suppression of Riots and Tumults, in the Province of the* Massachusetts Bay *in* New-England.

WHEREAS in His Majesty's Province of *Massachusetts-Bay*, in *New-England*, an Attempt hath lately been made to throw off the Authority of the Parliament of *Great Britain* over the said Province; and an actual and avowed Resistance, by open Force, to the Execution of certain Acts of Parliament, hath been suffered to take place, uncontrouled and unpunished, in Defiance of His Majesty's Authority, and to the utter Subversion of all lawful Government;

*And whereas*, in the present disordered State of the said Province, it is of the utmost Importance to the general Welfare thereof, and to the Re-establishment of lawful Authority throughout the same, that neither the Magistrates acting in Support of the Laws, nor any of His Majesty's Subjects aiding and assisting them therein, or in the Suppression of Riots and Tumults, raised in Opposition to the Execution of the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, should be discouraged from the proper Discharge of their Duty, by an Apprehension, that in case of their being questioned for any Acts done therein, they may be liable to be brought to Trial for the same, before Persons who do not acknowledge the Validity of the Laws in the Execution whereof, or the Authority of the Magistrate in the Support of whom such Acts had been done:

In order therefore to remove every such Discouragement from the Minds of His Majesty's Subjects, and to induce them, upon all proper Occasions, to exert themselves in Support of the Publick Peace of the Province, and of the Authority of the King and Parliament of *Great Britain* over the same; *Be it enacted* by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That if at any Time, within the Space of Years from and after the any Bill or Bills of Indictment shall be found against any Person for Murther, or other capital Offence, in the Province of the *Massachusetts Bay*, and it shall appear, by Information given upon Oath to the Governor, or in his Absence to the Lieutenant Governor, of the said Province, that the Fact was committed by the Person indicted, while he was either in the Execution of his Duty as a Magistrate, for the Suppression of Riots, or in the Support of the Laws of Revenue, or that he was acting in his Duty as an Officer of Revenue, or acting under the Direction and Order of any Magistrate for the Suppression of Riots, or for the carrying into Effect the Laws of Revenue, or aiding and assisting in any of the Purposes aforesaid; and if it shall also appear, to the Satisfaction of the said Governor or Lieutenant Governor respectively, that an indifferent Trial cannot be had within the said Province, in that Case it shall and may be lawful for the Governor or Lieutenant Governor to direct, that the Indictment shall be tried in some other of his Majesty's Colonies, or in *Great Britain*, and for that Purpose to order the Person indicted to be sent under a sufficient Custody to the Place appointed for his Trial; and that there may be no Failure of Justice from the want of Evidence in such Cases, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, or in his Absence the Lieutenant Governor, to settle and assess a reasonable Sum to be allowed for the Expences of such Witnesses as the Prosecutor, or the Person indicted, shall desire to be summoned; which Sum shall be advanced by the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, to the Witness, who, upon the Receipt thereof, shall enter into a Recognizance before a Judge of the Superior Court, to appear and give Evidence upon the Trial of such Indictment.

*And be it further Enacted*, That the Governor, or in his Absence the Lieutenant Governor, if he shall direct the Trial to be had in any other of His Majesty's Colonies, shall transmit the Indictment, together with the Recognizances of the Witnesses, under the Seal of the Province, to the Governor of such other Colony; who shall immediately issue a Commission of Oyer and Terminer, and deliver or cause to be delivered the said Indictment, with the said Recognizances, to the Chief Justice, and such other Persons as have usually been Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer there; who shall have Power to proceed upon the said Indictment, as if the same had been found before them, and the Trial shall thereupon proceed in like Manner, to all Intents and Purposes, as if the Offence had been committed in such Place: And in case the Governor, or in his Absence the Lieutenant Governor, shall direct the Trial to be had in *Great Britain*, he shall then transmit the Indictment, together with the Recognizances of the Witnesses, under the Seal of the Province, to one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, who shall deliver or cause to be delivered the same, to the Master of the Crown Office, and the Indictment shall be tried in the next Term, at the Bar of the Court of *King's Bench*, in like Manner, to all Intents and Purposes, as if the Offence had been committed in the County of *Middlesex*. Called the Murder Act

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*A* BILL *for the better regulating the Government of the Province of the* Massachusetts Bay *in* North-America. (a)

WHEREAS by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of *England*, made in the Third Year of the Reign of their late Majesties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, for uniting, erecting, and incorporating, the several Colonies, Territories, and Tracts of Land therein mentioned, into One real Province, by the Name of their Majesties Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay*, in *New-England*, whereby it was amongst other Things ordained and established, That the Governor of the said Province should from thenceforth be appointed and commissionated by their Majesties, their Heirs and Successors, it was however granted and ordained, That from the Expiration of the Term, for, and during which the Eight and Twenty Persons, named in the said Letters Patent, were appointed to be the First Counsellors or Assistants to the Governor of the said Province for the Time being, the aforesaid Number of Eight and Twenty Counsellors or Assistants should yearly Once every Year, for ever thereafter, be, by the General Court or Assembly, newly chosen: (1)

*And whereas* the said Method of electing such Counsellors or Assistants, to be vested with the several Powers, Authorities, and Privileges therein mentioned, although conformable to the Practice, theretofore used, in such of the Colonies thereby united, in which the Appointment of the respective Governors had been vested in the General Courts or Assemblies of the said Colonies, hath by repeated Experience, been found to be extremely ill adapted to the Plan of Government established in the Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay*, by the said Letters Patent hereinbefore mentioned, and hath been so far from contributing to the Attainment of the good Ends and Purposes thereby intended, and to the promoting of the internal Welfare, Peace, and good Government, or to the Maintenance of that just Subordination to, and Conformity with, the Laws of *Great Britain*, that the Manner of exercising the Powers, Authorities, and Privileges, aforesaid, by the Persons so annually elected, hath for some Time past been such as had the most manifest Tendency to obstruct, and in great Measure defeat the Execution of the Laws, to weaken the Attachment of His Majesty's well-disposed Subjects, in the said Province, to His Majesty's Government, and to encourage the ill disposed among them to proceed even to Acts of direct Resistance to, and Defiance of, His Majesty's Authority; and it hath accordingly happened, that an open Resistance to the Execution of the Laws hath actually taken place in the Town of *Boston* and the Neighbourhood thereof, within the said Province: ◊

*And whereas* it is, under these Circumstances, become absolutely necessary, in order to the Preservation of the Peace and good Order of the said Province, the Protection of His Majesty's well-disposed Subjects therein resident, the Continuance of the mutual Benefits arising from the Commerce and Correspondence between this Kingdom and the said Province, and the maintaining of the just Dependance of the said Province upon the Crown and Parliament of *Great Britain*, that the said Method of annually electing the Counsellors or Assistants of the said Province should no longer be suffered to continue, but that the Appointment of the said Counsellors or Assistants should henceforth be put upon the like Footing as is established in such other of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in *America*, the Governors whereof are appointed by His Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal of *Great Britain*:

*Be it therefore Enacted*, by the KING's most Excellent MAJESTY, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the (1) so much of the Charter granted by their Majesties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, to the Inhabitants of the said Province of the *Massachusetts Bay*, in *New England*, and all and every Clause, Matter, and Thing, therein contained, which relates to the Time and Manner of electing the Assistants, or Counsellors, for the said Province, and all Elections and Appointments of such Counsellors and Assistants made in pursuance thereof, shall and that from and after the said the Council or Court of Assistants of the said Province for the Time being, shall be composed of such of the Inhabitants or Proprietors of Lands within the same, as shall be thereunto nominated and appointed by His Majesty, his Heirs & Successors, by Warrant under his or their Signet or Sign Manual, and with the Advice of the Privy Council, agreeable to the Practice now used in Respect to the Appointment of Counsellors in such of His Majesty's other Colonies, in *America*, the Governors whereof are appointed by Commission under the Great Seal of *Great Britain*: Provided that the Number of the said Assistants or Counsellors shall not at any One Time exceed nor be less than

*And it is hereby further Enacted*, That the said Assistants or Counsellors so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall hold their Offices respectively, for and during the Pleasure of His Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, and shall have and enjoy all the Powers, Privileges, and Immunities, at present held, exercised, and enjoyed by the Assistants or Counsellors of the said Province, constituted and elected from Time to Time, under the said Charter, except as hereinafter excepted; and shall also, upon their Admission into the said Council, and before they enter upon the Execution of their Offices, respectively take the Oaths, and make, repeat, and subscribe, the Declarations required, as well by the said Charter as by any Law or Laws of the said Province now in force, to be taken by the Assistants or Counsellors, which have been so elected and constituted as aforesaid.

*And be it further Enacted* by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty's Governor, for the Time being, of the said Province, or, in his absence, for the Lieutenant Governor, to nominate and appoint, under the Seal of the Province, from Time to Time, the Judges of the Inferior Courts of Common Pleas, Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer, the Attorney General, Sheriffs, Provosts Marshals, Justices of the Peace, and other Officers to the Council or Courts of Justice belonging, and to remove the same without the Consent of the Council; and that all Judges of the Inferior Courts of Common Pleas, Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer, the Attorney General, Sheriffs, Provosts Marshals, Justices, and other Officers so appointed by the Governor, or, in his absence, by the Lieutenant Governor alone, and shall and may have, hold and exercise, the said Offices, Powers, and Authorities as fully and completely, to all Intents and Purposes, as any Judges of the Inferior Courts of Common Pleas, Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer, Attorney General, Sheriffs, Provosts Marshals, or other Officers, have or might have done heretofore under the said Letters Patent in the Third Year of the Reign of their late Majesties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, any Law, Statute, or Usage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

*Provided always, and be it Enacted*, That nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend to annul or make void the Commissions granted before the to any Judges of the Inferior Courts of Common Pleas, Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer, the Attorney General, Sheriffs, Provosts Marshals, Justices of the Peace, or other Officers; but that they may hold and exercise the same, as if this Act had never been made, until the same shall be determined by Death, Removal by the Governor, or other Avoidance, as the Case may happen.

*And be it further Enacted* by the Authority aforesaid, That upon every Vacancy of the Offices of Chief Justice and Judges of the Superior Court of the said Province, from and after the the Governor for the Time being, or in his Absence the Lieutenant Governor, without the Consent of the Council, shall have full Power and Authority to nominate and appoint the Persons to succeed to the said Offices, who shall hold their Commissions during the Pleasure of His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors; and that neither the Chief Justice and Judges appointed before the said nor those who shall hereafter be appointed pursuant to this Act, shall be removed, unless by the Order of his Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, under his or their Sign Manual.

*And be it further Enacted* by the Authority aforesaid, That the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chief Justice, the Judges of the Superior Court, and the Secretary of the said Province, for the Time being, shall be, and they are hereby appointed, during their Continuance in their respective Offices, Justices of the Peace in and for every County of the said Province, and shall and may have, hold, and enjoy, all the Powers and

This is the true Bill, tho' sometimes called the Murder Act

◊ referring chiefly to the destruction of Tea, See page 415, &c. // See Tea Act, page 719, Vol. 1, & Molasses, pa. 9

(1) See y. Charter pa. 1077, Vol. 2.

Authorities given to the Justices of the Peace by virtue of their Commission, or by any Act of the General Court of the said Province.

*And whereas*, by an Act of the General Court of the said Province, made in the Fourth Year of the Reign of their late Majesties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, intituled, "An Act for regulating of Townships, Choice of Town Officers, and setting forth their Power," the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the several Townships, rateable at Twenty Pounds Estate, are authorized to assemble together, in the Month of *March* in every Year, upon Notice given by the Constable, or such other as the Select Men of the Town shall appoint, for the Choice of Select Men, Constables, and other Officers; and the Freeholders and Inhabitants are also impowered to make and agree upon such necessary Rules, Orders, and Bye-laws, for the directing, managing, and ordering, the prudential Affairs, and to annex Penalties for the Non observance of the same, not exceeding Twenty Shillings for one Offence; provided they be not repugnant to the General Laws of the said Province:

*And whereas* a great Abuse has been made of the Power of calling such Meetings, and the Inhabitants have, contrary to the Design of their Institution, been misled to treat upon Matters of the most general Concern, and to pass many dangerous and unwarrantable Resolves: *For* Remedy whereof, *Be it enacted*, That from and after the

no Town Meeting shall be called by the Select Men, or at the Request of any Number of Freeholders, without the leave of the Governor in Writing, expressing the special Business of the said Meeting, first had and obtained, except the Annual Meeting, in the Month of *March*, for the Choice of Select Men, Constables, and other Officers; and that no other Matter shall be treated of at such Meeting, except the Election of their aforesaid Officers, nor at any other Meeting, except the Business expressed in the Leave given by the Governor.

*And whereas*, in pursuance of an Act of Assembly of the said Province, made in the Seventh Year of the Reign of *William* the Third, and Three other Acts of Assembly, made in the Eleventh Year of the same Reign, Jurors, as well Grand as Petty, have been usually summoned and returned by the Constables of the several Towns, by virtue of Writs or Warrants directed to them, by the Clerks of the several Courts, requiring them to assemble the Inhabitants of the said Towns, to chuse fit Persons to serve as Jurors for such Towns, and to summon and return such Persons so chosen; which Practice of chusing Jurors, and returning them, without the Intervention of the Sheriff, has been found to be detrimental to the Administration of Justice; *Be it therefore Enacted* by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the

next ensuing, so much of the said Acts of Assembly, and of all other Laws now in force, within the said Province, as directs the Returns of Juries to be made by the Constables, by an Election of the Inhabitants of the several Towns, shall

and all Jurors, as well Grand as Petty, shall be returned by the Sheriffs of the several Counties, and no otherwise; and the Justices of the Superior Court of the said Province, at a convenient Time before the Sitting of the Superior Court in every County, and the Justices of the Peace for every County in the said Province, at a convenient Time before the Sitting of the Quarter Session of such County, shall issue their Precepts or Warrants to the Sheriff of such County, for such several Courts respectively to summon, out of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of such County qualified to serve upon Juries, such a Number of good and lawful Men as such Precept or Warrant shall direct, to serve upon the Grand Jury at such respective Court; and such Persons so summoned and returned by the said Sheriff, or such of them as shall appear, shall be impannelled and sworn the Grand Inquest for the Body of the County, and shall continue as such during the Sitting of such respective Court, and until they shall be dismissed by the same; and in all Indictments, Informations, Actions, and Causes, depending before the Superior Court, or any Court of Quarter Session, or Court of Common Pleas, in the said Province, which shall be at Issue, and ordered for Trial, the Juries shall be summoned, impannelled, and returned, by the Sheriff of the County, out of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the said County qualified to serve upon Juries, and shall be chosen and arrayed in such Manner and Form, and by and with such Regulations and Restrictions, as is directed and ordered in and by an Act of Parliament, made in the Seventh and Eighth Years of the Reign of his late Majesty King *William* the Third, intituled, "An Act for the Ease of Jurors, "and better regulating of Juries;" and One other Act, made in the Eighth and Ninth Years of the same Reign, intituled "An Act to enable the "Returns of Juries as formerly, until the First "Day of *November*, One thousand Six hundred and Ninety-seven;" and One other Act of Parliament, made in the Third Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King *George* the Second, intituled "An "Act for the better Regulation of Juries; and One other Act, made in the Twenty fourth Year of the same Reign, intituled, "An Act for the "better Regulation of Trials by Jury, and for "enlarging the Time for Trials by *Nisi Prius*, "in the County of *Middlesex*."

*And be it further Enacted* by the Authority aforesaid, that Lists of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the several Towns, qualified to serve upon Juries, shall be returned to, and recorded at, the Quarter Sessions for the several Counties, and shall be delivered to the several Sheriffs in Manner and Form as directed by the said Acts of Parliament, or any of them; and until such Lists of such Freeholders and Inhabitants shall be delivered as aforesaid, the Sheriff of any County shall and may summon and return fit Persons to serve upon Juries as aforesaid, out of the Body of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the County, qualified to serve upon Juries, according to his Judgment and Discretion; and whenever the Judges of the Superior Court shall Award a Special Jury to be struck (which they are hereby authorized and impowered to do in such Manner as Special Juries have been usually struck in the Court at *Westminster* at Trials at Bar) and if the Sheriff of the County in which such Jury shall be awarded, shall not have received Lists of the Freeholders and Inhabitants qualified to serve upon Juries as hereinbefore ordered and directed, such Sheriff shall attend the proper Office of the said Court, with a List of of the principal Freeholders & Inhabitants of the said County qualified to serve upon Juries, and the said Special Jury shall be struck out of the said List; and it shall and may be lawful for the Justices of the said Superior Court, and they are hereby authorized and impowered, upon the Motion of either of the Parties, in any Cause or Action which shall be brought to issue, to order the said Cause or Action to be tried in any County, other than the County in which the said Cause or Action shall have been brought or laid, by a Jury of such other County, as they shall judge fit and proper, any Act of Assembly or Provincial Law to the contrary notwithstanding.

*And be it further Enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That all Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, Constables, and other Persons within the said Province, to whom the ordering, making, delivering, or recording, the Lists of the Freeholders and Inhabitants qualified to serve upon Juries as aforesaid, shall belong or appertain, according to the true Intent and Meaning of this present Act, and the said Acts hereby referred to, who shall be guilty of any wilful Neglect, Default, or Misfeasance, in the carrying into Execution this Act, according to its true Intent and Meaning, shall incur and suffer such Fines and Penalties as are severally mentioned in the said Acts of Parliament hereby referred to; and all Persons who, being duly qualified as aforesaid, shall be duly summoned to serve upon Juries in Manner aforesaid, and shall not attend such Service, shall incur and suffer such Fines and Penalties as, by the Laws of the said Province, Jurors making Default are now subject to.

*And be it further Enacted* by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Action shall be brought against any Sheriff, for what he shall do in Execution, or by virtue of this Act, he may plead the general Issue, and give the special Matter in Evidence; and if a Verdict shall be found for him, he shall recover Costs.


ALL Persons indebted for this Paper, whose Accounts have been above 12 Months standing, are requested to make immediate Payment.

RAN-away from the Subscriber, living in Gorham, which joins Falmouth, Cumberland County, in the Massachusetts Province, a short Negro Man named Prince, about 26 Years of Age, 5 Feet some Inches high, talks broken English, has remarkable small Ears and a Jewel Hole in one of them. Had on almost a new Felt Hat, a reddish grey home-made Cloth Coat Jacket and Breeches, with silk knee Garters, a dark Callicoe under Jacket, a white Linen Shirt, red Collar and Cuffs to his Coat with Metal Buttons, white Cotton Stocking, Calf-skin Pumps. It may be he has a Pass. Said Negro plays tolerable well on a Violin. Whoever will take up said Negro, or bring him to his Master shall have Sixteen Dollars Reward, and all Charges paid, by

WILLIAM M'LENNEN.

N. B. Said Negro having done some Damage at the House where the Negroes met to hold their Frolick on Election Day, did not return to his Master again.

All Masters of Vessels are forewarned not to carry him off at their Peril. May 26, 1774.

*Just Published,*
*And Sold by* EDES *and* GILL, *in Queen Street.*
[*Price*, 1s. 6d.]

# OBSERVATIONS
ON
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT
COMMONLY CALLED
THE
*BOSTON* PORT-BILL;
WITH
# THOUGHTS
ON
# CIVIL SOCIETY
AND
# STANDING ARMIES.

Dedicated to the FREEHOLDERS and YEOMANRY of the COUNTRY,

By *JOSIAH QUINCY*, Jun.

BRITONS *arise!*
And shew you have the virtue to be mov'd.
POPE.

NULLA FIDES, pietasq; viris, qui CASTRA sequuntur,
VENALESQUE MANUS; ibi fas, ubi maxima merces.
LUCAN.

Our necks are under PERSECUTION. LAM. v. 5.
What MAN can do against them, *not afraid,*
*Though to* THE DEATH; against such CRUELTIES
With *inward consolation* recompenc'd:
And oft supported so, *as shall amaze*
Their PROUDEST PERSECUTORS. MILTON.
*They* that be slain by THE SWORD are better than they that be slain *with hunger*. LAM. IV. 9.

## Mill-Saws.

A Number of fine English Steel-Plate Mill-Saws, suitable for the Eastward Use, superior to any ever in America before, and made on an entire new Model, is just open'd, and to be Sold by

## Charles Sigourney,

At his Shop at the Head of Dock-Square Market, BOSTON. ALSO,

Guns, Swords, Trooping-Pistols, Fuzees, with Spring Pipes, Steel Rods and Bayonets, Gun Locks, Spare Gun-Barrels. ALSO,

2d, 3d, 4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 20d & 24d. Nails, sheathing, drawing and deck nails, tacks and brads of all sorts, glass, lead, powder, shot, steel, French and English flints, English glue, pewter dishes, plates, basons, porringers, tankards, canns, spoons, brass kettles, skillets, warming pans, skimmers, copper and iron tea-kettles, knives and forks of all sorts, penknives, scissars, razors, cutlers, and every other article in the Hard-Ware Branch, that is imported into this Place. ALSO,

TIN-Plates, Lanthorn-Leaves, Allum, Copperas, Brimstone, English double refin'd Loaf-Sugar, &c.

PAINTER's OYL and COLOURS.

Just arrived——An Assortment of Painters Oyl and Colours, and will be sold at the lowest Rates. ALSO,

An Invoice of Colours, consisting of Red Lead, Spanish Brown, White Lead, Spanish White, and a few Casks of Oyl, very cheap, being a Consignment.


To the Honorable JEREMIAH POWELL, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace throughout the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, humbly Shew,

THE the Subscribers, more than five of the Proprietors of a Tract of Land, lying in the County of York, situate between the Rivers of Great Ossipee and Little-Ossipee, within the County aforesaid, containing the Breadth of all that Space between the said Rivers, and so running Southwesterly from Saco-River more than twelve Miles, which same Tract was purchased of one Captain Sunday, an Indian Sagamore, by Francis Small, who lived on the same Land a long Time, and had a quiet Possession thereof, and the said Petitioners being now in the Possession of the same, and being desirous of being an acting Propriety, according to the Law in that Case made and provided: Do request your Worship to call a Meeting to be at the House of Mr. Samuel March, Innholder in Scarborough, in the County of Cumberland, on the first Monday of August next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, to Act on the following Articles, to wit:

1st. To choose a Moderator.
2dly. To choose a Proprietors Clerk.
3dly. To choose a Committee to transact the prudential Affairs of said Proprietors.
4thly. To chuse Agents to prosecute and defend Suits in behalf of said Proprietors.
5thly. To agree on any Method for raising Money or settling the same Land, as also to agree on any Method for calling future Meetings.

May 17th, 1774.

SAMUEL SMALL.
SAMUEL SMALL, Jun.
SAMUEL MARCH,
JOSHUA SMALL,
BENJAMIN SMALL,
NATHANIEL MILLIKEN,
JOHN WRIGHT,
NATHAN CHICKE,
JOSEPH SMALL,
JAMES SMALL,
BENJAMIN MEAD LORD,

Province of the Massachusetts-Bay.

(L. S.) To SAMUEL MARCH, of Scarborough, in the County of Cumberland, in said Province, Gentleman, one of said Proprietors,

Greeting.

IN pursuance of the foregoing Application and Request, you are hereby required to give Notice (in Time and Manner as the Law directs) to the said Proprietors, that a Meeting of said Proprietors is to be holden at the Time and Place, and for the Purposes mentioned in the afore-written Petition.

Given under my Hand and Seal, this 28th Day of May, A. D. 1774. JERE. POWELL, Justice of the Peace throughout the Province aforesaid.

May the 28th, 1774.

BY Virtue of the afore-written Warrant to me directed, I do hereby notify and warn the Proprietors of the aforesaid Lands, to meet at the Dwelling-House of Samuel March, Innholder in Scarborough aforesaid, on the first Monday of August next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, for the Purposes therein mentioned. SAMUEL MARCH.

*See Resolves, &c. in Indexes to Vol. 1, 2, 3, & this—also Index, under Towns, in the same Vol.*

The DECLARATION of Marblehead, relative to the Addreſs from ſundry Inhabitants of the Town to Governor HUTCHINSON.

"BE it known to the whole World, its preſent Generation, and every future one: That the Town of Marblehead now legally aſſembled, purſuant to Adjournment, taking into Conſideration an Addreſs which appeared in the laſt Eſſex Gazette from ſundry Inhabitants of this Town to the late Governor Hutchinſon, is clearly of opinion,

1ſt. That, as the Addreſs did originate ſince the commencement of this Meeting, and as the Warrant for the Meeting enabled the Inhabitants to take any ſuitable Steps upon the preſent critical Situation of public Affairs, whether by Addreſſing, Inſtructing or otherwiſe; the Addreſſers by the ſecret and clandeſtine Manner in which they have conducted this Addreſs, have manifeſted a Diſpoſition to deſtroy the Harmony of the Town in its public Affairs; and thus planted the Seeds of Diſſentions, Animoſities, and Diſcords.

2d. That a public Addreſs to a perſon juſt leaving a high and public Office in the Province, who is not only neglected by the two honorable Branches of the preſent Legiſlature of it, but has likewiſe been cenſur'd by both Houſes of a former Aſſembly as an inveterate Enemy to the Liberties of the Province; is ſuch an Indignity offered to thoſe Branches of the Government as this Town is in Duty and Gratitude bound to bear Teſtimony againſt——more eſpecially, as it conceives itſelf under laſting Obligations to them for their ſteady and virtuous attachment to the Liberties and true Intereſt of the Province, which they have ſtrenuouſly contended for.

3d. That the Addreſſers have to the utmoſt of their Power ſtrengthened the Hands of a ſubtle Enemy to the Province by their Addreſs; and this Inſtrument, altho' but a *fantaſtical Shadow* of public Reſpect, will be naturally improved by Mr. Hutchinſon to juſtify his own Conduct, and raiſe ſtill higher the Prejudices which ſo unjuſtly rage againſt this injured Province & Continent.

4th. That the Addreſs aforeſaid is not only in Subſtance exceptionable, but inſulting and affrontive to this Town; as the Addreſſers ſay to Mr. Hutchinſon, "in your public Adminiſtration, we are fully convinced that the general good was the mark you ever aimed at," (which however this Town could never believe, and having been "fully convinced" of the contrary, hath publickly declared it) and then they go on to aſſert, *that* this their Sentiment is likewiſe the Opinion of all "*diſpaſſionate thinking* Men, within the Circle of their Obſervation, notwithſtanding many Publications would have taught the World to think the contrary;" by which Paragraph this Town conceives, that the Addreſſers have plainly adjudg'd all the Inhabitants of it who are not in this their Opinion, relative to Mr. Hutchinſon, to be *paſſionate thoughtleſs* Men; and that at leaſt nineteen twentieths of the Inhabitants muſt fall under this indecent Cenſure.

5th. That the thirty three Inhabitants of this Town, who could publickly paſs ſuch an Encomium on an Opinon of their own, which appears to the Town both flattering and abſurd, as that "it is likewiſe the Opinion of all diſpaſſionate thinking Men:" Who could not only declare themſelves and thoſe in their Opinion intitled to the Characters mentioned, but that no other Perſons in the Community of which they were a Part, were deſerving of them; and who could in the public Papers appear Subſcribers of ſuch a Conduct; have expoſed themſelves to be cenſured by the World, as Perſons in this Inſtance both *Vain* and *Inattentive*.

6th. That the Addreſſers have needleſſly agitated the Matter of "Fiſhermen's paying Hoſpital Money;" which being an Affair that nearly affects many conſiderable Towns in this Province, could not with propriety have been taken up ſo publickly by any particular *Town* without conſulting the other Towns, as it has been by the *Addreſſers*. And without noticing an Error in the Addreſs, Mr. Hutchinſon is told by the Signers, "that they believe it is owing to his Repreſentation of the Matter, that we are *hitherto* free from that Burden:" by which Clauſe the Government of Great Britain may have great Reaſon to think that a Demand of Hoſpital Money from the Fiſhery is expected here, and ſhould the poor Men who can now ſcarcely ſupport themſelves and Families alive by Fiſhing, have an encreaſed Burden of Hoſpital Money brought on them hereafter, they may have great Reaſon to condemn this imprudent Meaſure of the Addreſſers.

This Town cannot but expreſs on the preſent occaſion, a great Satisfaction at the Unanimity which appears in the collective Body of this Province, with reſpect to its Enemies; the Numbers addreſſing Mr. Hutchinſon, compared with the Body of *Freeholders* in the Province, are but as a Drop in the Bucket. May it continue to be the fixed Principle of the *latter*, "that the Perſons who are declared by the righteous Government of a *People* to be *their* inveterate Enemies, ought ſo be eſteemed and treated by *them*; and may we heartily join with our Brethren in this Province, in ſupporting the Honor and Dignity of our General Aſſembly, by treating with Neglect and Contempt thoſe Perſons who are or may be under its juſt Cenſureſs."——

The preceeding is a true Copy of a Declaration this Day unanimouſly Voted at a legal Meeting of this Town, and publiſhed by its Order. Marblehead, June 3, 1774.

Copy atteſt. BENJ. BODEN, Town Clerk.

BOSTON, JUNE 6.

Tell it in GATH, publiſh it in ASKELON, that the Boſton Port-Bill, in all its Parts is now carrying into Execution, and that Boſton is thereby got into greater Diſtreſs, and is more inſulted by an Engliſh armament than ſhe ever was by a French or Spaniſh Fleet in the hotteſt War, when left without one Britiſh Ship for her protection. The Town is become a Spectacle to ANGELS and MEN, GOD grant that it may not be intimidated by the preſent Horrors to make a ſurrender of the Rights of Americans; or in any Reſpect to diſhonour herſelf at this Day of Tryal and Perplexity.

The regiment on board the tranſports arrived Wedneſday we are informed, is the 4th, or King's own. Two or three Regiments more are hourly expected. Orders to relieve that at Halifax.

Wedneſday his Excellency Governor Gage, attended by the Secretary of the Province and other Gentlemen, ſet out for Salem.

Died, Yeſterday Afternoon, Mr. RICHARD DRAPER, Printer, aged 47. We hear his Remains are to be inter'd on Wedneſday next.

Adverſiſements &c. omitted will be in our next.

## BOSTON, June 2.

*On Saturday laſt a Number of Gentlemen waited on our late Governor, Mr.* HUTCHINSON, *and preſented to him the following Addreſs:*

To Governor HUTCHINSON.

SIR,

WE, Merchants and Traders of the Town of Boſton, and others, do now wait on you, in the moſt reſpectful Manner, before your Departure for England, to teſtify, for ourſelves, the entire Satisfaction we feel at your wiſe, zealous and faithful Adminiſtration, during the few Years that you have preſided at the Head of this Province.---Had your Succeſs been equal to your Endeavours, and to the warmeſt Wiſhes of your Heart, we cannot doubt that many of the Evils under which we now ſuffer, would have been averted, and that Tranquility would have been reſtored to this long divided Province: But we aſſure ourſelves, that the Want of Succeſs in thoſe Endeavours, will not abate your good Wiſhes when removed from us, or your earneſt Exertions ſtill on every Occaſion to ſerve the true Intereſt of this your native Country.

While we lament the Loſs of ſo good a Governor, we are greatly relieved that his Majeſty, in his gracious Favor, hath appointed, as your Succeſſor, a Gentleman who, having diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the long Command he hath held in another Department, gives us the moſt favorable Prepoſſeſſion of his future Adminiſtration.

We greatly deplore the Calamities that are impending and will ſoon fall on this Metropolis, by the Operation of a late Act of Parliament for ſhutting up the Port on the firſt of the next Month:---You cannot but be ſenſible, Sir, of the numberleſs Evils that will inſue to the Province in general, and the Miſeries and Diſtreſſes into which it will particularly involve this Town, in the Courſe of a few Months. Without meaning to arraign the Juſtice of the Britiſh Parliament, we could humbly wiſh that this Act had been couched with leſs Rigour, and that the Execution of it had been delayed to a more diſtant Time, that the People might have had the Alternative, either to have complied with the Conditions therein ſet forth, or to have ſubmitted to the conſequent Evils on Refuſal; but as it now ſtands all Choice is precluded, and however diſpoſed to Compliance or Conceſſion the People may be, they muſt unavoidably ſuffer very great Calamities before they can receive Relief. Making Reſtitution for Damage done to the Property of the Eaſt-India Company, or to the Property of any Individual, by the Outrage of the People, we acknowledge to be juſt; and though we have ever diſavowed, and do now ſolemnly bear our Teſtimony againſt ſuch lawleſs Proceedings; yet, conſidering ourſelves as Members of the ſame Community, we are fully diſpoſed to bear our Proportions of thoſe Damages, whenever the Sum and the Manner of laying it can be aſcertained. We earneſtly requeſt that you, Sir, who know our Condition, and have at all Times diſplayed the moſt benevolent Diſpoſition towards us, will on your Arrival in England, intereſt yourſelf in our behalf, and make ſuch favourable Repreſentations of our Caſe, as that we may hope to obtain ſpeedy and effectual Relief.

May you enjoy a pleaſant Paſſage to England; and under all the Mortifications that you have patiently endured, may you poſſeſs the inward and conſolatory Teſtimonies, of having diſcharged your truſt with Fidelity and Honor; and receive thoſe diſtinguiſhing Marks of his Majeſty's Royal Approbation and Favor, as may enable you to paſs the Remainder of your Life in Quietneſs and Eaſe; and preſerve your Name with Honor to Poſterity.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John Winſlow, | Daniel Sliſby, | William Blair, |
| Iſaac Winſlow, jun. | William Cazneau, | James Selkrig, |
| Thomas Oliver, | Janies Forreſt, | Archibald Wilſon, |
| Henry Lloyd, | Edward Cox, | Jeremiah Green, |
| Benjamin Davis, | John Berry, | Samuel H. Sparhawk, |
| Iſaac Winſlow, | Richard Hirons, | Joſeph Turell, |
| Lewis Deblois, | Zephlon Thayer, | Roberts and Co. |
| Thomas Aylwin, | John Joy, | John Greenlaw, |
| William Bowes, | Joſeph Goldthwait, | Benjamin Clark, |
| Greg. Townſend, | Samuel Prince, | William M'Alpine, |
| Francis Green, | Jonathan Simpſon, | Jonathan Snelling, |
| Philip Dumareſq; | James Bootineau, | James Hall, |
| Harriſon Gray, | Nathaniel Hatch, | William Dickſon, |
| Peter Johonnot, | Martin Gay, | John Winſlow, jun. |
| George Erving, | Joſeph Scott, | Theophilus Lillie, |
| Joſeph Green, | Samuel Mimott, | Miles Whitworth, |
| John Vaſſall, | Benjamin M. Holmes, | James M'Ewen, |
| Nathaniel Coffin, | Archibald M'Niel, | William Codner, |
| John Timmins, | George Leonard, | James Perkins, |
| William Taylor, | John Borland, | John White, |
| Thomas Brinley, | Joſhua Loring, jun. | Robert Jarvis, |
| Harriſon Gray, jun. | William Jackſon, | William Perry, |
| John Taylor, | James Anderſon, | Jas. & Pat. M'Maſters, |
| Gilbert Deblois, | David Mitchelſon, | William Coffin, |
| Joſhua Winſlow, | Abraham Savage, | Simeon Stoddard, |
| Daniel Hubbard, | James Alby, | John Powell, |
| Hugh Tarbett, | John Inman, | Henry Laughton, |
| Henry Lydder, | John Coffin, | Elphalet Pond, |
| Nathaniel Cary, | Thomas Knight, | M. B. Goldthwait, |
| George Brinley, | Benjamin Greene, jun. | Peter Hughes, |
| Richard Lechmere, | David Greene, | Samuel Hughes, |
| John Erving, jun. | Benjamin Greene, | John Semple, |
| Thomas Gray, | Henry H. Williams, | Hopeſtill Capen, |
| George Bethune, | James Warden, | Edward Kirk, |
| Thomas Apthorp, | Nathaniel Coffin, jun. | Byfield Lyde, |
| Ezekiel Goldthwait, | Silveſter Gardiner, | George Lyde, |
| Benjamin Gridley, | John S. Copley, | A. F. Phillips, |
| John Atkinſon, | Edward Foſter, | Rufus Green, |
| Ebenezer Bridgham, | Colbourn Barrell, | David Phipps, |
| John Gore, | Nathaniel Greenwood, | Richard Smith, |
| Adino Paddock, | William Burton, | George Spooner. |

To which his late Excellency was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer:

GENTLEMEN,

YOU *may be aſſured that I have nothing ſo much at Heart as to contribute to the Relief of my Country in general, and of the Town of Boſton in Particular from the Diſtreſſes which you have deſcribed ſo fully in your Addreſs to me.*

*Your Perſons and Characters are ſo well known to me, that I am ſure you wiſh to do what may be neceſſary on your Part, and your Sentiments declared in this Manner, together with your known Diſpoſition to promote Peace and good Order in the Government, will, I aſſure myſelf, have a Tendency to facilitate the ſucceſs of my Endeavours.*

*I intirely agree with you in your juſt Sentiments of his Excellency the preſent Governor, whoſe Adminiſtration I hope you will ſtrive to make Eaſy to himſelf, as well as proſperous to the Province.*

*I Thank you for ſo warm, affectionate and reſpectful an Addreſs.*

On Saturday laſt a Number of Gentlemen of the Law waited on our late Governor with the following Addreſs:

To his Excellency Governor HUTCHINSON.

SIR,

A Firm Perſuaſion of your laviolable Attachment to the Intereſts of this your Native Country, and of your conſtant Readineſs, by every Service in your Power, to promote its Welfare and Proſperity, will, we flatter ourſelves, render it not improper in us, Barriſters and Attornies at Law in the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, to addreſs your Excellency, upon your Return from us, with this Teſtimonial of our ſincere Reſpect and Eſteem.

The various important Characters of Legiſlator, Judge and Magiſtrate over this Province, in which, by the Suffrages of your Fellow Subjects, and by the Royal Favor of the beſt of Kings, your great Abilities, adorned with a uniform Purity of Principle, and Integrity of Conduct, have been eminently diſtinguiſhed, muſt excite the Eſteem, and demand the grateful Acknowledgment of every true Lover of his Country, and Friend to Virtue.

The preſent perplexed State of our public Affairs, we are ſenſible, muſt render your Departure far leſs diſagreeable to you than it is to us---we aſſure you, Sir, we feel the Loſs---but when, in the amiable Character of your Succeſſor, we view a freſh Inſtance of the paternal Goodneſs of our moſt gracious Sovereign---when we reflect on the Probability that your Preſence at the Court of Great-Britain will afford you an Opportunity of employing your Intereſt more ſucceſsfully for the Relief of this Province, and particularly of the Town of Boſton, under their preſent Diſtreſſes, we find a Conſolation which no other human Source could afford. Permit us, Sir, moſt earneſtly to ſollicit the Exertion of all your diſtinguiſhed Abilities in Favor of your Native Town and Country, upon this truly unhappy and diſtreſſing Occaſion.

We ſincerely wiſh you a proſperous Voyage, a long Continuance of Health and Felicity, and the higheſt Rewards of the Good and Faithful.

We are, Sir, with the moſt cordial Affection, Eſteem and Reſpect,

Your Excellency's moſt obedient and very humble Servants,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| David Ingerſoll, | Andrew Cazneau, | Robert Auchmuty, |
| Jer. Dummer Rogers, | Daniel Leonard | Jonathan Sewall, |
| David Gorham, | John Lowell, | Samuel Fitch, |
| Samuel Sewall, | Daniel Oliver, | Samuel Quincy, |
| John Sprague, | Sampſon S. Blowers, | William Pinchon, |
| Rufus Chandler, | Shearjaſhub Bourn, | James Putnam, |
| Thomas Danforth, | Daniel Bliſs, | Benjamin Gridley, |
| Ebenezer Bradſh, | Samuel Porter, | Abel Willard, |

To which his Excellency was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer:

Gentlemen,

*THE Relation to the Bar which I ſtood in for many Years together, makes this Mark of your Affection and Eſteem peculiarly acceptable.*

*I feel the Diſtreſs now upon the Town of Boſton. I can conſcientiouſly aſſure you, I have omitted nothing will be wanting on your Part, which may tend to promote the free Courſe of Law, and that Peace and good Order in Government which ſeem to have been made the Conditions of obtaining Relief from this Diſtreſs. You may be aſſured that nothing ſhall be wanting on my Part which may tend to procure this Relief for you as ſpeedily and effectually as may be.*

*You certainly may be happy under the Adminiſtration of his Excellency the preſent Governor, and I have great Reaſon to join with you in a Teſtimony to his amiable Diſpoſition and Character.*


To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
On Tueſday the Seventh Day of June inſt.
A Dwelling Houſe, Sail Loft, Cooper's Shop with the Land and Wharff thereto belonging ſituate, lying and being near Fifh-Street, at the Northern part of Boſton: Said Premiſes are part of the Eſtate of Capt. John Doble, late of Boſton, Mariner, deceaſed.

MOSES DEMON

TAKES this Method to acquaint the PUBLICK, That he has remov'd his Auction-Room, to his dwelling-Houſe in Royal Exchange Lane, formerly improv'd by Mr. Hancock, deceas'd, where he is ready to receive all Sort of Goods and Merchandize for public or private Sale; and all thoſe Gentlemen Merchants, and others, who will favour him with their Employ, will be greatfully acknowleged——At the ſame Place may be had genteel Boarding and Lodgings for Gentlemen and Ladies.


Baptiſms in the Town of BOSTON, ſince our laſt.

Nine Whites. Two Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Eight

*High Water at* BOSTON, *for the preſent Week.*

Monday, 10 min. aft. 9 — Friday, 18 min. after 12
Tueſday, 30 min. aft. 10 — Saturday, 52 min. aft. 12
Wedneſday, 54 m. aft. 10 — Lord's-Day, 40 m aft. 1
Thurſday, 38 min. aft. 11 — D's New 9 D. 2 Morn.

Nathaniel Bridge, Sale.

BOSTON: Printed by EDES and GILL.

* See the Addreſs, pa. 506. ‖ See pa. 313—317. † See in Index, under addreſſes. ‡ See the deſtruction of Tea, pa. 415. &c. Ved. pa. 499